

## EXPLANATION OF OPINION MADE BY P. L. WEAVER

P. L. Weaver, first deputy city and county attorney, has given the Star-Bulletin the following statement touching on his opinion of the powers of the civil service commission. Mr. Weaver believes that his position has not been correctly understood.

The following is his statement: "The issue as to the scope of the powers of the civil service commission has been discussed at considerable length by the public press. I desire to call the attention of the public to a certain confusion of ideas shown in the discussion thereof. In certain editorials I have noted two false assumptions. First, that the name Civil Service Commission includes in its meaning a commission for the government of a department, and second, that there is an attempt on the part of the board of supervisors to oppose any measure of reform, that is, a measure creating a commission to govern and control the police and fire departments of the city and county of Honolulu.

The title of the act, creating the civil service commission, controls the powers which may be conferred on the commission in its text, by reason of the terms of the organic act. The act, creating the commission, describes the purpose of the act as one to create a civil service commission, for the fire and police departments of Honolulu. It is not an act to create a commission for the control of the fire and police departments. These two purposes are entirely distinct. The term civil service commission does not include the latter idea. The United States civil service commission was enabled to do great work without attempting to control the departments of the federal government. This commission has a useful sphere of action within its proper orbit. The controversy arises because it assumes to go beyond its orbit. There is a conjunction of planets, with consequent friction.

"The commission assumes to exercise powers which belong among the duties of a commission for the control of the fire and police departments. These powers have not been conferred upon it, either by express statute or by implication. Then, why the opposition of the press to the attempt of the board of supervisors to point out the limits of the powers of the commission? Second, The board is not opposing any reform. It is merely avoiding error. The board of supervisors has been given the power to control the fire department and to govern the police department, subject to the powers given to the sheriff. To allow any other board to step in between it and the officers under its control, would be to surrender the powers entrusted to it, without excuse or authority of law. The board wishes to avoid this error. The board is also entrusted with the duty to see that the government is economically administered, without unnecessary and unauthorized expenditure of money. When the civil service commission shows that it has spent money of the county or asks the county to pay its money for the expenses of the commission, incurred without any authority of law, it is for the board to call the attention of the commission to the fact.

"Furthermore, the question of the authority of the commission to act as a commission to govern the fire and police departments is spoken of in the public press as a doubtful question to be submitted to the courts. It is difficult to imagine any argument which could be made by any one versed in construing statutes, which would sustain the view taken by the commission. I have not learned of any opinion given to that body which sustains their view.

"I would like to hear any argument against my view, and stand ready to be convinced of any error in my reasoning.

"When the legislature sees fit to create a commission for the government of the police and fire departments, it will become the duty of the board of supervisors to assist them in every way, financially and otherwise. Until that time the board would be negligent in its duty to the people, who entrusted them with their express powers to allow any erroneous idea of the commission to interfere with the duties of the board, or to permit the further expenditure of money for illegal purposes. If others have fallen into error, the board has sought legal advice, that they may not do likewise. It is the business of the attorney's department to assist in keeping the ship of state on its right of way. If the commission has gotten off on the wrong tack and fouled the ship of state, it is the business of the department to point out the sailing rules. It would have been the duty of the department to point out to the commission the sailing rules had they applied for advice. Any talk of crippling the commission is thoughtless. The commission can not be crippled in the exercise of powers it never had. The department is trying to get at the truth and to keep each vessel on its proper course."

## GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT ESTIMATE

(By Latest Mail)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The department of agriculture this afternoon estimated the 1913 wheat crop at 753,228,000 bushels as compared with 730,267,000 bushels last year.

## WOULD MAKE 15 MILES SPEED LIMIT IN CITY

To make traveling in the city at a rate in excess of 15 miles an hour prima facie evidence of reckless driving, thus calling upon the driver of the machine to prove that the driving is not reckless, is the new plan of P. L. Weaver, first deputy city and county attorney, who has been spending a great amount of time to perfect Oahu's traffic ordinances.

Such a law as that now under consideration by Weaver is in force now in New York, the special committee on speed regulations of the board of aldermen of that city having caused its passage after making a thorough study of the subject.

Weaver plans to make the speed rate 15 miles, say, in the built up portions of the city, 25 miles in the outlying districts, with 25 miles as the maximum elsewhere. The eight-foot rule, by which is meant that a vehicle is prohibited from traveling within eight feet of a car which has stopped to discharge or take on passengers, will probably be incorporated in the ordinance also.

Another point being considered relates to automobiles of physicians. Weaver suggests the idea of having the machines of doctors equipped with a red-cross sign, lighted at night, and in a place where it is plainly visible. Physicians with machines so equipped, he says, should be allowed to disregard the speed limitation—when on emergency cases.

Before Weaver puts the new traffic regulations into final form they will probably be made into several ordinances. He is in favor of dividing the ordinance into about three parts, the first fixing the speed rates, the second the rules of the road, and the third the necessary equipment for a machine, such as its number, lights, warning signal, etc.

## OVER-NIGHT FEDERAL WIRELESS To the Advertiser

The landing of United States marines in Mexico to protect the property of foreigners is imminent as a result of the revolutionary activity in the vicinity of Lake Tamaulipas. The rebel leaders yesterday forced the Mexican employees of the great Tamaulipas oil fields to join the army. Threats have been made to set the wells afire if federal soldiers are sent into the territory.

Machine guns are being planted along the Mexican border by the United States military authorities, according to Laredo, Texas, dispatches. Two special trains filled with cavalrymen and a platoon of machine guns reached there yesterday from Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Secretary Bryan yesterday said: "The report current in the City of Mexico that President Wilson is preparing to recognize Huerta is absurd. President Wilson's attitude in this matter has been clearly shown by his announcements. Nothing has occurred recently to alter his decision."

El Pais, the official newspaper of the Republican party, in Madrid, Spain, yesterday called upon the United States to intervene in Mexico.

After protesting against the robbery and murder of Spaniards in the Mexican republic, the paper says:

"Surely few interventions in all history would be more justified than this one."

Many women were carried away by the rebels who captured the town of San Andres Del Teal and Batua on Thursday. All public buildings were burned when the rebels withdrew, after looting homes on every side.

With the Socialist members on one side strongly opposed to war, and another element clamoring for hostilities in Mexico, the State Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon voted down resolutions condemning intervention by the United States in Mexico. Later a compromise between the different forces was reached, with the adoption of resolutions criticizing what is alleged to be an organized effort on the part of privileged interests in Mexico to force intervention in Mexico by the United States.

Mrs. Hettie Green sat at her desk in New York yesterday celebrating her 78th birthday anniversary in her own way. She was working and in honor of the occasion began her day's work an hour earlier than usual.

The Oceanic liner Sierra, which arrived yesterday in San Francisco from Honolulu, was enveloped in a shower of spray for the first three days of the run from the island port. It was the roughest trip of the year.

Before the United States Steel Corporation was formed it was "war" in the steel trade, according to B. F. Miles, president of the Brownings Engineering Company of Cleveland, who testified for the defense in New York yesterday in the government's suit to dissolve the corporation.

Her automobile half buried in a ditch in the San Jacinto mountains, and forced to camp for hours alone in the darkness while a terrific storm raged, Mrs. Nat Goodwin had a thrilling experience while driving to the Goodwin ranch near Riverside, Cal. When rescued by an automobile party and taken to the Glenwood Inn, she was in a state of nervous collapse.

Hans Schmidt, slayer of Anna Augustine, must go to trial next Tuesday, according to a decision made by Judge Foster of the New York district court, yesterday. The judge denied a motion for the appointment of a lunacy commission to pass on the mental condition of the confessed slayer.

Kentucky bronze turkeys fattened on celery, chestnuts and red pepper will be the chief diet of the Thanksgiving dinner of President Wilson and members of his cabinet. South Trimble, clerk of the House, will supply the turkeys, which were raised on his blue grass farm. The President's bird weighs 40 pounds and the others 25.

Lucien Wilson, organizer of the Greater Dayton (Ohio) Association and since the flood of last spring publicity manager of the city, said yesterday that if the effort to get Colonel Goethals as city manager fails, Dayton city commission may offer the managership to former President Theodore Roosevelt.

Dr. Maria Montessori, founder of the Montessori method of teaching, will sail from Rome for America today to study educational methods. A reception for her has been arranged at the White House, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, being interested in her work.

# Thanksgiving

"Bid your friends welcome;  
show a merry cheer."

"This night I hold an old-  
accustomed feast."

Plan Now  
for that scrumptious  
Thanksgiving  
DINNER

## Suggestions

For the housewife who wishes to  
make that meal long remembered

Roast Capon in Jelly  
Roast Chicken in Jelly  
Goose Breasts, Wings & Joints  
Caviar  
Boned Chicken  
Pate de Foie Gras, in jars  
Stuffed Mushrooms  
Artichoke Hearts  
Cepes Au Naturel  
Puree of Spinach  
Petite Pois  
Asparagus  
Choice Green Olives  
(Stuffed or plain)  
  
Ripe Olives  
Assorted Fruits, in tins  
Plum Pudding  
Plum Pudding Sauce  
Mince Meat  
Fruit Cake  
Cranberry Sauce  
Brandied Fruits  
Sweet-Pickled Fruits

### A Good Dinner

Caviar Eggs  
Campbell's Mock Turtle  
Soup  
Queen Ripe Olives  
Boiled Udon, California  
Oyster Sauce  
Goose Breast with Puree  
of Spinach  
Sweet Pickled Peaches  
Roast Capon  
Potatoes Petit Pois  
Artichoke Hearts, May-  
onnaise  
Plum Pudding  
Mince Pie Nut Cake  
Assorted Nuts  
Cluster Raisins  
Kona Coffee Mints  
Apollinaris

Marrons in Syrup  
Marrons in Brandy  
Maraschino Cherries  
Sweet Cider  
Boiled Cider  
Lehnhardt's Chocolates and  
Mixed Candies  
Lowney's Chocolates and  
Mixed Candies  
After-dinner Mints  
Salted Almonds, Filberts and  
Pecans  
Assorted Nuts  
Fancy Table Raisins  
Figs in Packages  
Stuffed Dates & Figs, in glass  
Crystallized Ginger  
Fancy Cakes  
Fancy Crackers  
Frozen Eastern and California  
Cocktail Oysters  
Fresh California Fruit and  
Vegetables in Season  
Campbell's Soups  
MAY'S KONA COFFEE

Caley & Company's English Snapping Crackers

We strongly urge early ordering

# Henry May & Co. Ltd.

Leading Grocers

Turn the little disc to 1-2-7-1; It's Quicker

## MID-PACIFIC CIRCLES GLOBE WITH SANTA CLAUS

With the December number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, which was placed on local news stands yesterday afternoon, come stories of Christmas in the tropics which are well worth reading and appropriate at this time of the year.

Following Santa Claus Around the Globe comes from the pen of Alexander Hume Ford, editor of the publication, who in his narrative tells of the celebration in Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji and Australia, and then journeys as far west as Mexico.

Other Christmas stories are "A Christmas in Honolulu," by Charles Elmer Bond; "A Summer Christmas in Australia," by the late H. A. Parmelee; "Our Hawaiian Christmas," by Margaret Kenwell; "An Oriental Christmas," by O. H. Navy; "Some New Zealand Christmas Customs," by A. Maoriand; "Hilo's Christmas Area," by John S. Giles; "A Christmas

in Siberia," by Arthur N. York; and "An Angel City Christmas," by A. L. Mackaye. Other articles are "Forest Trails of Hawaii," by Ralph S. Hosner, superintendent of forestry; "The Cousins' Society," by Mrs. R. W. Andrews, and "Some Strange New Foods," by Hugh M. Polwarth. The art gallery of the magazine is up to its usual standard this month with a large collection of photographic reproductions.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine is printed from the Star-Bulletin press and is, mechanically, a worthy peer of any similar production issued in the United States.

Ground has been broken in New York for the \$200,000 athletic stadium of the College of the City of New York. It is the gift of Adolph Lewisohn.

## OPPOSITION TO SERVANT INSURANCE IN GERMANY

(By Latest Mail)

BERLIN.—An agitation, not unlike that recently in Great Britain, is gradually growing against the introduction of compulsory insurance of domestic servants in cases of sickness, which comes into force under the new imperial insurance law on Jan. 1 next.

To a certain extent, the case of servants in times of sickness is already provided for by existing enactments, but the duty of employers to provide medical care for their servants usually ended with the close of the service, and it has been comparatively easy for the master or mistress, by subscribing to a private servants' insurance agency, to discharge this duty. There are also servants' sick funds

and local funds, but hitherto there has been no imperial provision for domestic servants in case of sickness extending to the whole empire. Servants in fact, have been usually treated as members of the family, as they were in England before the passing of Mr. Lloyd George's act.

Under the new act they are to be regarded as workmen and workwomen, and they acquire several rights not hitherto agreeable to the employer. What the latter, however, most strongly objects to is that, though he can deduct two-thirds of the sickness money from his servants' wages, he is responsible for the whole amount in addition to the insurance he now pays for his servants' compulsory pension fund. Moreover, he will have to notify his servant's sickness within three days, and must submit to the visits of the sick inspectors.

Will Quench That Thirst



Look for the Trade-Mark